FOR THE ARTISTIC COOK

THE GRACEFUL ART OF GARNISHING THE FOOD WE EAT.

In Modern Cookery and Serving the Eye Must Be Pleased as Well as the Palate.

[Copyright, 1962, by the Century Company.] By permission of the Century Company the Journal is enabled to present this interesting chapter on a domestic art taken from Mary Ronald's elaborate volume on "Luncheons," just issued by them:

There is nothing which so quickly indicates the grade of the cook as the manner in which she serves her dishes. One who has no pride in her work seldom takes time for ornamentation, though garnishing is the simplest part of her duty. When, however, attention is given to this branch, even though the result may not be perfect, it gives promise of better things, and one may confidently predict for the cook who thus shows her desire to do well that she will attain a higher degree of excellence in her profession. There is no class of dishes, from breads to desserts, which are not more appetizing when made attractive | ing roses. It is easy to make them into in appearance. It has been said that "eyes do half the eating," and as no expense need be incurred in the indulgence of tasteful arrangement of the dishes, there seems to be no reason why the simplest table should not share with the most expensive one this element of success. Care, taste and ingenuity will do much to remedy the lack of money and may change the standard of the table from coarseness to refinement. Many suggestions for decorations may be found in the show windows of bakers, pastry cooks, fishmongers and of sightly ends. They are easily made by delicatessen shops. Many of the pieces displayed there may seem elaborate and difficult to the novice, but they are, in reality, simple enough when the use of materials is understood.

The word garnishing is used here in broad interpretation of the term, meaning the general ornamentation of dishes, whether it be obtained by form, color, dishing or by dressing them with those articles on drumsticks.

For example, beginnig with breads, embellishment is accomplished by means of tuce cut into ribbons, chicory and celery all the judges were women. Voters came form and color. The form is gained by tops. These are all edible and all have and went, among them many prominent somolding and cutting; the color by glazing | places where they are especially appro- | ciety leaders, who drove in their carriages when short of bread, is the soda biscuit. These biscuits, when cut in very small rounds of uniform size, will tempt the scoffer of hot breads; while large or small crusty rolls, all of exactly the same size and baked a golden color, wili also make him forget his prejudices and find excuse in the delicious crust for eating them. But these same biscuits carelessly cut or molded or baked would offer him no excuse for inviting dyspepsia. Toast looks more inviting when cut into strips or triangles, or with the corners neatly cut off if served in whole slices. Any little thing which indicates care on the part of the cook recommends the dish to favor and almost guarantees its excellence-on the principle that straws show which way the wind blows. For soups, there is to be found, in any cook book, a long list of garnishes which may be used. Certainly a clear soup is more beautiful when a few green peas or a few bits of celery increase its brilliancy; cream soup is greatly improved by a few small croutons; and so on through the various classes of dishes.

The garnishes for meat dishes are so various it may be said that their only limit is the ingenuity and resources of the cook DIFFERING REQUIREMENTS

It should be remembered that dishes which are served hot do not permit of as much garnishing as cold ones. The first be lost by time given to elaborate garnishing. It does not, however, exbellished; for if the garnishes are prepared and ready at hand, it takes but a minute be given to the cutting and trimming of | picks. meats, to the molding of erouquettes, of meat-balls, or of anything served in pieces,

and also to the dishing of the same. After the meat is well cut, if a joint, it should be divested of all points and irreguarities, and of cartilage which will interfere with the carving, and then should be trimmed into a well-blanaced and symmetrical form, attention being given to the matter of its standing squarely and

solidly upon the platter. Chops and cutlets should be trimmed into uniform size and shape. This can be done without waste, as the trimmings have their uses. Careful dressing and trussing is essential for poultry, as the appearance of an untrussed fowl is enough to destroy the appetite and condemn the dinner. A fowl should be pressed into a rounded and smooth surface in order to dissociate the article served from the thing of life.

Meat should be placed exactly in the center of the platter, except in certain instances where studied irregularity is given for special garnishing. To place chops or cutlets neatly overlapping one another, either in rows or in a circle, requires some dexterity, perhaps, but this is acquired by a very little practice, and such an ararrangement not only helps to keep the meats hot, but is in itself ornamental. The platter should be in right proportion to the article served upon it. A large joint on be sliced, giving buttons of color, Capers too small a platter gives the same sense and olives complete the list of condiment of unsuitableness that an outgrown gar- | garnishes, though any pickle may be used gives to a boy or a girl, and the carv- | with propriety on cold meat dishes. Illusing of this seemingly overgrown joint | tration No. 3 shows various garnishes as ususally results in accidents to the tablecloth. Again, too small a platter affords no room for garnishing.

The color given meat in cooking may be called its secondary garnish, space being also to ornament these dishes, which espe the first. Care should be taken, if it is cially require garnishing to make them pre roasted, that it be well browned; if it is sentable. Croutons are pieces of bread boiled, that it be white and clean-looking; if it is fried, that it be not blackened, but a clear lemon color. Poultry should have a golden color that suggests crispness. It is difficult to make the mediocre cook understand these points.

Larding also serves an ornamental pur- triangles more or less acute. Circles Dry meats, like veal, and oftentimes fowls, are improved in flavor by The color should be light golden, not dark being larded; and it should be so done as | brown. The latter color betrays inexperito make it an ornamental feature. There ence or carelessness. is no part in the preparation of dishes easier to perform than larding, and no ful for garnishing. novice need hesitate to undertake it.

EASILY MADE ATTRACTIVE. Hashes and minces can, with very little trouble, be made attractive in appearance as well as in taste. Hash pressed into a mold, giving it a ring or dome shape, then or not with a sauce, or simply turned upon a platter, can be prettily garnished with eggs and greens. Plain meathalls and potato or hominy-balls can be placed together on a platter with such recharacter of an entree, instead of appearing like a makeshift from left-over pieces. The next means after larding in what

may be called natural garnishing is in the employment of gravies and sauces. No article should ever swim in sauce, but a little can be used with good effect on many dishes. A venison steak, wet with a currant jelly sauce, and just enough of the sauce poured on the bottom of the platter to color it, gives a glaze and juicy look to the steak which improves its appear-A very little tomato sauce under breaded veal chops or croquettes gives color and emphasis to the dish. White sauce poured over boiled dishes gives greater whitenes and often covers defects. In French cooking much use is made of masking, which is often done by glazing and by the use of sauces. As white sauce will make white foods whiter, so brown ones will make brown ones browner. Fitness must, of course, be observed. If crispness is a part of the excellence of a dish, it would not do to destroy that quality by using a moistening garnish. Vegetables as garnishes come next in order of suitableness and convenience. When vegetables are placed on the same platter with meats they not only ornament the dish, but contribute to the ease of serving a dinner. When they are used the dish is called "a la jardinlere" or "a la printaniere." Probably every cook knows how to serve mashed or potatoes or green peas in the center of a circle of chops. Similar combinations can be made in various ways and of many things. Spinach, beans, carrots, purees macaroni, spaghetti or rice may be placed so as to form a base, raising the chops like a crown, or grouped with them in rows. or alternating with the individual pieces. ne is a mixture of any number of | rial to her father, and the sentiment was des, such as peas, beans of various cauliflower and any other vegetable obtainable. They may be mixed together, or each vegetable may be kept distinct and placed in small piles around the platter. Small portions of vegetables left over may be used to advantage in this way. Very little need be used of any one, and any little need to reciprocate in a measure the rectage of any other vegetable obtained to reciprocate in a measure the rectage of any other vegetable obtained and contribution were given to a delegate, and he presented them at the morning session. When the missive was read them at the number was enthusiastic cheering.

If they were put for auction up. If they were put for kinds, carrot and turnip balls, flowers of | desired to reciprocate in a measure the rec-

Potatoes, boiled or fried, can be prepared in many fancy ways to make them suitable for garnishing. Well-seasoned spinach is excellent with chops, steaks or roasts. is now an assured fact. Money has been Browned onions are often used. Meats received from ex-Union soldiers as well with onion garnishes make dishes called | as from the Southern warriors. The first "a ia soubise." Brussels sprouts, hot, are a suitable garnish for corned beef; or, cold, with a French dressing, are an excellent salad to serve with cold beef. They should not be overcooked or they will lose their shape. Stuffed tomatoes may be used with almost any meat dish.

The green garnishes are parsley, water-

priate. Parsley, which is most commonly

with broiled or fried meats or fish. Parsley

may be used with almost everything in its

purely ornamental function, but it can be

chopped and sprinkled over foods for both

its flavoring and decorative qualities. A

ing an omelet will usually give it this fin-

ishing touch. Parsley should be very green

and crisp, well washed and dried with a

cloth before being used; it may then be

broken into sprigs and placed at intervals

or formed into a wreath. Sometimes a

large bunch, like a bouquet, may be used

LEMONS ARE EFFECTIVE.

recommend them, and, like watercress, are

lemon is the best condiment for veal. When

they serve the double purpose of garnish

and condiment they should be cut so the

pieces can be taken in the hand and pressed

without soiling the fingers. This is effected

by cutting them in quarters lengthwise, or

in halves and then in quarters. In some

meats, except as ornaments. Illustration

No. 1 shows a lemon ready to be sliced.

It has been channeled so as to give the

notched edges which make the slices more

ornamental. The illustration also shows a

lemon made to simulate a pig. This form

can be used with propriety on a ham or

perk dish. The ears are formed by cutting

and raising a triangular slice on each side

of the pointed end, the eyes are made of

cloves, the legs and tail of wooden tooth-

Hard-boiled eggs ornament in a variety of

ways. They should be boiled very hard,

then cut with a thin, sharp knife so the

siices will be smooth and the edges clean.

Illustration No. 2 shows plain slices, rings

made by slipping the yolk out of slices, an

egg cut into quarters and eighths, a whole

yolk set into a ring and a stuffed egg.

dishes, cream toast and some other dishes

make a beautiful golden covering. Chopped

are used for tracing designs over salads.

Pickled beets are a useful and effective

garnish. The color gives decided contrast.

and the flavor is a good relish. Sliced beets

can be stamped with vegetable cutters into

fancy shapes or cut with a knife into dia-

monds, cubes or strips. One can easily have

beets sliced thin and put into vinegar will

the stores in the dresser awaiting the con-

and gherkins are equally useful in point of

color effects and in giving piquancy to

many foods. They are used in slices

arranged in lines or in little heaps.

Gherkins are usually left whole, but may

Croutons are an indispensable part of ho

minced meat dishes, creamed mixtures and

eggs cooked in various ways. They serve

browned in butter in a saucepan or moist-

ened with butter and browned in the oven

Care should be taken to cut them exactly

the shape depending on the dish with which

they are to be used. For soups they should

be quarter-inch cubes; for minced meats

squares and strips also have their places.

Fontage cups holding vegetables are us

PURCHASE OF BEAUVOIR.

How the Fund for the Confederate

Soldiers' Home Was Raised.

"Beauvoir, the post-bellum home of Jef-

Confederate veterans, and the first contri-

suggestion and through my efforts," said

"I have spent the last two years in the

Union. At a meeting held in December

of the executive committee to be turned

"For some reason or other the women

made no attempt to raise the money, and

matters rested in statu quo until the Sons

of Confederate Veterans held their en-

campment at Meridian in March. The boys

ing their best efforts to raise the money to

adopted a strong set of resolutions, pledg-

buy Beauvoir and, establish a Confederate

veterans' home. It was announced at the

time that more than fifty of these old sol-

diers who wore the gray were in the poor-

"Next morning, after the resolutions had

been adopted. I called a meeting of the

executive committee of our organization

and told the members now was the time to

send in the money. They agreed. A letter

was prepared calling attention to the fact

that Mrs. Hayes, of Colorado Springs, a daughter of Jefferson Davis, had fitted up

a room in the Printers'. Home as a memo-

expressed that the printers of Meridian

Willis L. Hall, of Denver.

over to the proper parties.

houses of the State.

Yolks pressed through a colander

sprinkled over creamed meat and

minces and cold pieces.

explained in legend.

acceptable with fried meats. The acid

Lemons, like parsley, have convenience to

with good effect.

HOW THE WOMEN VOTE. ORNAMENTAL VEGETABLES.

Treated with Respect and Considera-Vegetable puree, in fancy form, is useful for embellishment and may take the place tion at the Polls in Denver.

the South previous to 1900."

Confederate Veterans' Home at Beauvoli

contribution, however, was made through

the efforts of a Northern man, as I was born and reared in Iowa and never was in

of a fresh vegetable. Puree is made of any Mary H. Krout, in Denver Times. vegetable mashed and seasoned in the The arrest of the one woman repeater on same manner as potato. Navy beans, lima election day will be eagerly caught at by beans, flageolets and peas, either fresh or the Eastern press that is rabidly opposed dried, are so used. The puree can be to equal suffrage. The papers that will pressed through a pastry bag into forms make the most of it, using it as an illussimulating roses, or placed in piles on tration of the debasing effects of politics on rounds of toast. Vegetables intended to be women, publish every day accounts of the eaten with the meats they garnish should arrest of women, their conviction and punbe well seasoned before being placed on the ishment for various crimes and misde platter, but where they are to serve only an meanors. This causes no surprise. It is ornamental purpose they may sometimes, as in the case of carrots and turnips, be urged that after all the silly nonsense writused uncooked, as they have a better color ten by male sentimentalists they are huand more firmness when raw. These two man beings, subject to the weaknesses and vegetables are very useful, as they are obtainable all the year round. Carrots are limitations of fallible human nature. It is particularly pretty when small. Large ones only where their wrongdoing is in the line sliced and then stamped into fancy shapes, of opportunities which their opponents wish combined with tunips treated in the same way, are frequently used for making dewithheld, and usually for purely selfish signs. Sometimes they are cut into balls, reasons, that their moral lapses become sometimes are carved into forms simulatshocking and horrifying. It should be borne in mind that women of all classes cups, using a fluted knife to shape the outand conditions-which is perfectly right and side, and hollowing the center with a pojust-went to the polls and voted on electato scoop. These cups are good for holdtion day, and that but one woman out of ing any vegetable or for vegetable salads. so great a number was arrested for fraud Rice is generally used for borders which where there were several men arrested for are intended to keep creamed dishes and the same offense. This, it must be admitfricassees in shape. Sausages cut in halves ted, is satisfying proof that six years of or quarters or fried bacon make a good the franchise in Colorado has not corrupted relish as well as a garnish for many meats; the women voters in any marked degree. they are particularly good with egg dishes. But, as has been said, this incident will be Paper frills on protruding bones serve the seized, magnified ad infinitum. The splenexcellent purpose of concealing these undid enthusiasm, the way in which they rallied to the cause on both sides will be folding a strip of paper lengthwise, then carefully suppressed. There will be fresh cutting it down about one and a half inches tales of the impending repeal of the equal suffrage law in Colorado, which every citiat intervals of one-eighth inch on the folded side, thus making a double fringe; next zen, male and female, knows perfectly well slip one side up a little, making the fringe never can be repealed. The law will, stand, round out; and, finally, roll this around a and it is only the rash and short-sighted stick, leaving the open work in a close who attempt to war against it who will These frills are used on the bones come to grief. of a leg of mutton, on ham, on chops and A tour of the various precincts through-

was full of satisfying food for reflection. eress, small, crisp lettuce leaves, green let- In one fashionable neighborhood on the hill used, is pre-eminent for convenience, beau- orderly all through the day as a well-managed Sunday school. It is stated that there was not a woman physically able to cast home. All had registered and all voted. In the poorer quarters, among the saloons and dives, bad as may have been the disin any way. A stranger who wished to see the workings of an equal suffrage election was given every facility to do so. She was permitted to enter the polling places when she stated her business; all her questions were answered readily and politely. As the women voters came in the doors were opened for them and closed behind them. At one place the door slipped from the grasp of the gallant judge and struck a woman voter on the arm. "Oh, I hope, madame, that I did not hurt you!" he exclaimed, with compunction-for he was still amiable, although he had been at his post since before 6 o'clock in the morning, and it was then half-past 5. The woman voter was also amiable, and not to be outdone in politeness, smiled and said: "Oh, no, not at all," although she received a pretty hard blow. In several places there was one woman judge with several men. The woman was invariably elderly; she sat engrossed in her work on her side of the table and her companions on theirs. In no case did they seem to resent her presence, although many of them were men of rough appearance. Nearly all were smoking; but this did not disturb the women judges in the least. They were probably used to their fathers, husbands and brothers "smoking all over the house" at home, and had become inured to it. They were doing their duty, as women in war or peace have done

out the day, especially late in the evening,

and will continue to do In one black, ill-paved, badly-lighted purlieu the seeker after knowledge lost her way. It was nearly time for the polls to close and the belated were hurrying that they might be in time. A big, burly fellow came along, whose face in the uncertain light might be described as "sinister." red, seamy scar furrowed one cheek; he was beetle-browed and shambling.

"Can you tell me where the nearest voting place is?" she asked, halting. He halted too, looked down into her face, gave a short laugh and said: "Just around the corner, little woman," and went his way, still smiling. The route was through the very heart of a bad neighborhood. Women of the lower demimonde, painted and arrayed in their shabby finery-poor, ignorant, suffering creatures-sat at their windows, the curtains drawn, their rooms filled with tawdy trumpery, brilliantly lighted. Now and then a man on his way to or from the polling place stopped to speak to one uttered that could offend the ear of decent folk, not an indecorous act, nothing beyond the self-evident presence of squalid vice. Here, too, the women had voted, as they had a perfect right to do, just as their male companions had done, but having cast their ballots-a small minority compared to the good women of Denver who had also voted-they had gone quietly back to their rooms. At this precinct numbers of men were collected on the side walk, discussing the election, watching the judges through the uncurtained windows. the policeman stepped up and said curtly-the first of this kind that had been en-

"You can't do that, lady." am only looking like," she said. "Well, looking don't go here; this is busi-"These men are loitering here; you don' object to them," she said.

"Oh-the men-well, that's different." But she had seen what she wished to seean election where women took part not only as voters, but as clerks and judges. She went home elated and happy Nowhere, even in the lowest slums, like that described, did she witness anything approaching the brutality shown women in the New York elevated trains and street cars. The Colorado man, in his lowest estate, is incapable of that. To him the voting woman is a woman to be protected in the exercise of her just rights, not only so long as she respects herself, but even when she has ceased to respect herself. This is

chivalry and manliness, indeed, and it

places Colorado far in advance of States

that mistakenly boast of an older and broader civilization.

As to Hell Fire. Roswell Field, in Chicago Post,

imminent danger of landing eventually in ferson Davis, is to be made a home for hell fire, Judge Dunne has ruled that "she has no right to harass her daughter conbution for the purpose was made at my minds us that many of us staid and conservative middle-aged folk were exceeding-"harassed" in our childhood, if this is a South, and last winter was at Meridian, fair explanation of the term. Perhaps it is ful, the cleanest and, probably, the health-Miss. Along in December the Daughters no exaggeration to say that hell fire was of the Confederacy and Daughters of Conone of the most conspicuously advertised federate Veterans decided to try to raise features of the religious geography, exploit-\$10,000 to buy Beauvoir from Mrs. Davis. ed not only in the pulpit and the Sunday She had been offered five times that sum school, but in the pleasant family circle for the property by other parties, but re-As the children confidently expected to go fused to sell. However, she was willing to there eventually, having been frequently adturn it over to the Confederate organizavised to that effect, the amount of harasstions for \$10,000 on condition that it should ing was not appreciable, and we grew up be preserved and used as a home for the tolerably reconciled to our fate, but in no veterans, or some similar purpose. When hurry to speed the day. A few orations, the announcement was made that the womwith a soft accompaniment of magic fire en would try to raise the money I was a music, on the warmth of the hereafter is member of the Meridian Typographical not altogether a bad thing between the ages of ten and twenty, if the child is norproposed that the organization should conmally healthy with an average amount of tribute \$5 to the fund. The suggestion was cussedness, and we think Judge Dunne adopted and the money placed in the hands should amend his decree to suit occasions.

The Rummage Sale.

I'wo hours, at least, I had vainly spent When mother calmly remarked she had sent It down to the Rummage Sale looked in vain for a favorite sack

And my skirt of the sweeping trail, My solled white gloves and a Kipling book-

Papa made remarks with an underscore When he missed his swallowtail t had gone, with my hat and a year's Black Ca Down to the Rummage Sale.

And the bucket without a bail, With various landmarks, new and old, Have gone to the Rummage Sale. Now Gerald locks the treasures up That are dear to a boy in his teens, And papa has hidden an old silk hat And his file of magazines.

And Grace has put Ned's letters away-

-New Orleans Times-Democrat

erate organizations of Mississippi took hold of the matter, and the establishment of a

CHARLES GRIMALDI'S ROBBERIES ECLIPSED BY THOSE OF BLANC.

Humors About the Bank Which so Many Credulous Men Try to Break -Grim Jests and Suicides.

New York Times.

Monte Carlo is a huge joke. Perhaps the fun is somewhat grim, but it is there, nevertheless. The very history of the place leads up by an inevitable series of humorous steps to the present culminating point of irony. From the time when the genial Grimaldi first bought Monaco from Genoa the principality has been consistent in all its ways. Grimaldi (who had cutely perceived the strategical advantage of the isolated cape and bay) levied blackmail on every vessel which passed. He figured, in fact, as the traditional buccaneer of story book and comic opera, residing in splendid safety upon his estate and preying, by means of a flotilla of swift boats, on the wealthy coasting traders of the Mediterranean. The promontory plateau which formed his headquarters was locally known as the Spelugues. The name is blunt and to the point. It means "The Plain of the Robbers." The fourteenth-century sufferers who dubbed it thus probably little guessed that they were prophets. Yet such was the case. Upon this very "Plain of the Robbers" the Casino now stands in all its impregnable glory. The robbing goes on as merrily to-day as it did in the first Charles Grimaldi's reign.

But the depredations of the bold, bad Charles were wholly eclipsed by those of the bolder and badder Francois Blanc. This individual first came upon the scene in 1860, having been politely but firmly invited to quit Homburg. To Blanc must unquestionably be credited the upholding of Monaco's reputation and the development of the ill-favored rock into its present apmorists, and, although he has been dead for some years, his jest still succeeds in sending the echoes of its mirth (in the shape of stock quotations for Casino Baltimore American. shares) to every bourse in Europe, and even to the exchanges of America. MONACO'S PIOUS ATMOSPHERE.

The atmosphere of Monaco has a peculiarly pious flavor, which adds to its comedy from the spectator's point of view. The name itself is from the Latin monachus, a monk, and two monks loom large in the state's coat of arms. Within the prince's palace one of the first things which meets the tourist's eye is an inscription on one of the walls. It reads: "The man who pretends to know God and does not keep His commandments is a liar!" Even the game from which Monaco draws its lifeblood has a remote connection with piety, for the roulette wheel-that triumph of mathematical ingenuity-was invented by Pascal during a six months' retreat to the peace of a

M. Blanc, it appears, did not forget the debt he thus owed to religion. When he first came to Monte Carlo there existed only one poor church. To-day there are dozens of churches and (crowning glory) a cathedral whose magnificence throws into the shade every other ecclesiastical edifice for miles round. The principality, moreover, is famous for its charitable organizations. Some of these were founded by Mme. Blanc, who was the idol of the poor and the benefactress of the clergy. Others owe their existence directly to the Casino Company, whose purse is always open for the fostering of good works. The great Blanc's check was immense

Conceive the diplomacy of a man who could organize an establishment for the sole object of gambling, and then calmly label it "The Sea Bathing and Strangers' Club Company" (Societe Anonyme des Bains de Mer et Cercie des Etrangers.) Is it not financier who could set himself up as a target for the ingenuity of every swindler in Europe, and serenely emerge with a profit of just a million pounds a year. Were Blanc alive now the tiny Carnegies and Pierpont Morgans would indeed have to "sing small." These shop keepers gave something in return for their money. Francois Blanc scorned such old-fashioned methods. His customers got nothing. They immortalized this fact by a proverb still current in the principality: "Rouge perd et noir perd; c'est Blanc qui gagne toujours." "Every man has his price," was the motto of this mathematical Napoleon. The one item which he never stinted was bribby being paid to hold their tongues. Half the newspapers in France received subsidjes for this odd form of negative advertising. Humor, of course, filtered into the | London Chronicle question, and smart people published journals in Nice and elsewhere which existed solely on the "press subventions" falling like a cataract of crumbs from the rich Blanc's table. One unscrupulous genius erected a huge boarding close to the Nice railway station, and covered it with gory posters representing Monte Carlo suicides He then invited the officials of the Casino to his picture gallery's unveiling, with a broad hint that the said ceremony would be abandoned on receipt of a suitable sum of money. One is disappointed to learn, however, that he overstepped himself and became bankrupt before his scheme was con-

The most remarkable spectacle of all at this period was M. Blanc's annual ban- It is a combination of an improved telequet to pressmen. The magnificence of the feast was unparalleled, but its main feature (so far as the diners were concerned) was the thousand-franc note concealed in each serviette. The scribbler who could write unenthusiastically of Monte Carlo after so delightful a hors d'oeuvre must have owned a heart of steel.

LAVISHNESS NO ERROR. Yet with all this apparently reckless lavishness of expenditure Blanc knew quite well what he was doing. Besides building up a huge private fortune he literally created Monaco. In 1868 there were only two hotels in the place. Now there are fifty. Thirty years ago the land was worth half a franc per square meter. Now its value Because a mother held up to her child the is over 100 francs. Further, the principality -at one time almost desolate-is now th most thickly populated country on earth cerning religious matters." And this re- There are 600 inhabitants to the square kilometer. They live in the loveliest, the richest, the best-governed, the most peaceiest port on the Mediterranean. The prosperity of the spot is Francois Blanc's monument. What can philanthropists say to this amazing object lesson? Is it a sound counsel to "do evil that good may come? Is gambling a blessing in disguise No. This is where another of M. Blane's

jokes comes in To rob his own people was not in the programme. Observe that the name of the Casino means something, after all. It is the "Cercle des Etrangers." siders are welcomed with open arms. But the door is closed to every citizen of the principality. Hence their happiness. Monaco is not, strictly speaking, a free country. Prosperity is forced upon the inhabitants. They have no say in the matter. A fond (but by no means foolish) government protects them against them-

Yes, there are some disadvantages. You have no religious toleration if you are a Monegasque. Nor may you buy at a news agent's any journal you want. A press censor and his staff see that your reading be not harmful. No book or paper which says anything against the Casino Company is allowed to be put on sale within the principality's confines. By stepping a yard or two across the frontier you can get what you like, it is true. But the Monegasques don't step. They are satisfied with their condition, and have no desire to peruse the envious ravings of outsiders. Even pictorial postcards are inspected by the censor before being exhibited in the windows of the street klosques. Judging by those he passes his taste is exceedingly catcholic. The one thing he cannot stand is any fun poked at his employers. The Casino Company have plenty of dry humor of their own. They are playing off their pawky jokelets on the public. But they hate being made fun of themselves. Pichate being made fun of themselves. Pic- fault. Professor Sedgwick shows that the Casino with a man hanging himself from | making a single experiment to deter

toons of fat sheep going into one door of the gaming rooms and thin ones issuing from the other. He feels pained by the grossness of these libels, and lest his public be pained, too, he interdicts the postcards and enters their publisher on that dread

roll of honor-the society's blacklist. There is one publication, and one only, which deals with "systems," and is yet forbidden in Monaco. It is the unique journal Rouge et Noir. This strange sheet, issued weekly in Nice at the price of 25 cents, exists solely for gamblers. It is (so its subtitle announces) the "Organe de Defense des Joueurs de Roulette et de Trente-et-Quarante." Its eight excellently printed pages are devoted to articles on mathematical "systems" (some of them wonderfully ingenious) and a list of the "permanences' (winning numbers at roulette) for the pre-ceding week. So far excellent. Why should such a useful compendium of knowledge be suppressed? Turn to Page 7 of each week's issue, and the blot on the otherwise innocent pages will at once be apparent. Within a black border is a small notice in italics stating that for each gaming table in the Casino there is correspondingly one suicide per week, and that the average number of suicides per annum is 400. Beneath this piece of information there is a sentence quoted from M. Blanc's original instructions to his employes. "LlAdministration du Casino." writes the diplomatist, 'doit prendre touts les precautions imaginables, et faire tous les sacrifices possibles pour que les suicides soient ignores du pub

the press censor's dislike of Rouge et Noir. But observe how inevitably humor dogs the steps of Monte Carlo and its deeds. Here s a paper published for the "defense of players," and even printing warnings of the consequences of play. Yet Saturday after Saturday it encourages innocent folk to attempt some new system-each one more complex and impossible than the last. What exquisite consistence! If the editor really believes in his own articles why on earth does he not follow their advice and make a fortune? Surely producing an eightpage rag like the Rouge et Noir is poor work for so great a brain as his! As for the "400 suicides per annum," they

No need to seek further for the cause of

are, it is to be hoped, greatly overestimated. Occasional suicides occur, it is true. The high-walled little suicides' cemetery testifies to this fact. But that there is one for every day is incredible. This cemetery seems little used nowadays. At one time it was full of tiny boards with numbers, each marking a grave. Wreaths lay here and there. None had names upon them, and when visiting cards were attached they were always torn in half. Of late years it is said that suicides' corpses have been interred in the gardens, certainly a preferable tomb to the unkempt inclosure of weeds and shriveled grass lying full in the sun's glare on the hillside above Monaco town.

They Bring Fortunes to Poor Farmers in Pennsylvania.

It is estimated that a half-hundred people in Clinton, Cameron and Potter counties are making from \$4 to \$9 a day gathering rattlesnake oil and ginseng root. The two vocations can readily be followed at the same time-indeed, it is a noticeable fact that where ginseng grows there one invariably finds rattlesnakes. Ginseng gathering has long been a profit-

able summer work for scores of mountaineers throughout the northern counties of Pennsylvania, and to have cleared \$200 a season for, say, two months' work gathering the rare medicinal root has been noth-

ing unusual. and it is doubtful whether the calling will ever have so very many followers because of the danger that attends it. It is more natural for ginseng hunters to take to the business of snake-catching than anybody else, for they run across a half-dozen rattlers to the ordinary forest visitor's one. Poking about beneath the underbrush and along the edges of logs and rocks for the "sheng" root, the ginseng hunter's long- lack of accuracy in its conclusions come handled pickax stirs out nearly every rattler in the woods. Ginseng root sells for from \$3 to \$5 a pound, according to size and quality, and

with rattlesnake oil a marketable article at the rate of \$2 an ounce, the outlook for the "bushwhackers" this season is exceptionally cheerful. It is said of a ginseng harvester that he can scent a rattlesnake twenty feet away

when he gets to windward of the "var-Rattlesnakes can be decoyed the same as wild turkeys or other denizens of the forest-if the one doing the decoying has studied the habits and sounds sufficient to make him proficient. By tying a silken thread about a long, pliable set of rattles cut carefully from a snake, forming loops at both ends of the string and slipping these over the forefinger of each hand, a marvelously accurate rattle can be obtained by those practiced in the deception. Seated tune of alarm that is sure to bring other snakes out of their hiding places. A Mrs. Norman, of the vicinity of Keating, in one day this summer killed seven rattlesnakes, from which she obtained eleven ounces of fat. This amount, at \$2 an ounce, made her a pretty good day's

LONDON TELEGRAMS.

New Scheme of Intercommunication Between Metropolitan Offices.

A new and important arrangement for the transmission of telegrams in the metropolitan area, which embraces the whole of Greater London, will shortly come into operation at the central telegraph office. Hitherto it has been impossible for one outlying office within the metropolitan area to communicate direct with any other outlying office, no matter how long or short the distance, and no two offices had sufficient interchange of telegrams to justify an exclusive wire being maintained be tween them. The system now being gradually introduced owes its inception to Mr. J. C. Lamb, the second secretary of the post office, who for a long time has been at Board. the head of the telegraphic department. phone switchboard and service signals with the existing Morse telegraphs. A few years ago Mr. Lamb saw something of the kind working in Belgium; in fact, even in England the switching of smaller offices onto main lines was in force when the government took over the telegraphs in 1870 but as the traffic grew it was bound to be too cumbersome, and was therefore abolished. Recently Mr. Gavey, engineer-inchief and Mr. Trenam, now controller at the central telegraph office, accompanied by Mr. Purvis, of the engineer-in-chief's spot as to the possibilities of the Belgian

At present all messages from one part of London to another have to be retransmitted at the central telegraph office. Under the new system this complicated work and consequent delay will be avoided. Each telegraph office in the metropolitan area will have a number. If an office, say, at Islington, has a message for Clapham, the operator at Islington will touch a special indicator key, on top of which a white star will immediately appear. The touching of the key also lights a small glow lamp under Islington's number on the switchboard at the central telegraph office. The operator at the switchboard inserts a plug so as to connect with Islington, and that actuates the indicator key and the white star disappears, thus informing the operator at Isington that his call is being answered. Then he replies by telegraphing the number of the Clapham office, and the central operator, by switching on in the ordinary way, connects Islington with Clapham, and the message is thereupon transmitted direct from one office to the other. When the message has been transmitted both offices depress their indicator key, which lights a clearing lamp at the central office, when the operator at once disconnects. It is intended to introduce this system gradually, and for the present only 138 offices, or about one-quarter of the total in the metropolitan area, are being included in the experiment. The whole system, it may be mentioned, will be worked by one set of accumulator batteries at the central

THE SOLEMN SANITARIANS.

The Outside Public Smiles Cynically Over Their Disagreements. Philadelphia Record.

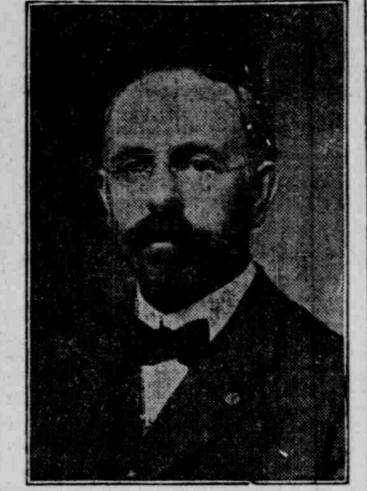
Probably a good many people read the re cent confessions of a reformed sanitarian (Professor Sedgwick, of Massachuetts), and no doubt many others noted how antagonistic were the resolutions of the two sanitary conferences which met simultaneous ly at New York and Chicago some month ago. Such readers must find it hard to keep their faces straight when the arrogant sanitarians dogmatize as though what they call sanitary science could never be at a palm tree on one side and another man the truth, that sewer gas is deadly and is blowing out his brains on the other do not strike the censor as being really funny. Nor does he love imaginative sketches of the prince being fed with gold by devils, or car
the truth, that sewer gas is deadly and is able to produce typhoid fever or diphtheria whether the specific germs be present or not. Such an assumption violates a fundamental principle of all actions. The New

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while the Chicago conference positively denied that it is anything of the kind. The money cost to mankind of obeying the injunctions of the sanitarians is appalling. and it is far from consoling to find that the principles of sanitary science are mere unstable opinions. Further recent evidence of the unscien-

tific character of sanitary science and the from Chicago. Years ago the sanitary engineer located the public water intake on the direct line of the stream of sewage which flowed from the mouth of the river. and naturally sewage flowed through the water pipes. To correct this the sanitarians advised and planned a drainage canal which was completed at a cost to the city of \$40,-000,000. Now a sanitary expert, Dr. Hektoen, has informed the Chicago Medical Society that the drainage canal is "a stupendous sanitary blunder." That fact had been obvious for some time. There is an epidemic of typhoid fever in the city, and daily examinations of the public water show the presence of the colon bacillus of that malady. The children are required to carry to school for their own use water which has been boiled. The health officers report that it will be necessary to make another drainage canal or something, "since no system of filtration will purify water which contains typhoid germs. This is cheerful news for Philadelphia which is expending millions on a system

Not less instructive as to the queerness of sanitary science is the attitude of the Chicago sanitary officials respecting the employment of school teachers. Recently the Board of Education was surprised to receive from the Board of Health the suggestion that applicants for teachers' positions should be weighed, like dressed hogs, before being engaged. Persons who are neither bulky nor tall should be rejected, the public health experts urge. These sanitarians consider it essential to the nervous system of a child that the teacher should be impressive and restful, and hold that small men and women are disposed to be fidgety and are lacking in the power to inspire fear and respect. Hence, applicants should be both weighed and measured (as to height), a minimum being fixed as to each test. Also, persons with valvular dis ease of the heart should be rejected. Not being sanitarians, the members of the School Board have decided to learn whether the tall and heavy teachers maintain better discipline than do the short and light teachers, and whether the pupils of the latter show more evidences of nervous wear and tear than do the pupils of the former. It is so much easier to take a thing for granted and to affirm it boldly than to make a thorough investigation that the sanitarians wonder at the School

PLAN OF A PEACEMAKER.

Lord Charles Beresford's Plan for the Making of Wars to Cease.

Lord Charles Beresford, who is at the head of the English navy, does not hone

after an everlasting ruction on land and sea. Although he is one of the best sea fighters of the world, yet he has no heart in the work of incarnadining the oceans department, made careful inquiries on the and sweeping the seas with sixteen-inch turret guns. On the contrary, he wants "a universal peace," and in order to get it he wants the United States and England to PHONES-New, 282. agree to fight together for it! He believes that an alliance between the two Anglo-Saxon powers, accompanied by an announcement to the other powers of the earth that wars must cease and arbitration adjust international differences. will do the business. His plan has the merit of being more tangible and effective than the general disarmament lately advocated by the Czar and it is the logical sequence to the establishment of The Hague tri-

It means, of course, that Uncle Sam and John Bull are to take on the job of policing the earth and patroling the seas. In order to do this so effectually as to keep the other fellows in wholesome awe and order both countries must advance their naval and military establishments to the highest efficiency. It would be futile for them to command the peace and yet be powerless to crack the noggin of the chap who refused to obey the order. So that Lord Beresford's plan means that the combine armies and navies of America and England shall be able any day to go anywhere on the globe and lick promptly any combination that could be set in opposition to them As for the Czar, he is committed to follow any policy that will end wars and en-sue peace. The Emperor of Germany certainly is a very obtrusive war lord, in his mind, but he is by no means the great international "It," and would think a couple of times or more and right hard before he invited the pricks of English bayonets and the prows of American ships As for the other powers, we could bunch the whole of them and put them out of business by backing over them! With such an alliance, if formed, there could remain no doubt that its sword laid across the table of war councils anywhere would at once convert the parties belliger-ent into suitors for arbitration and peace.

The Cranes of Ibyeus.

There was a man who watched the river flow
Past the huge town, one gray November day.
Round him in narrow high-piled streets at play
The boys made merry as they saw him go,
Murmuring, half-aloud, with eyes upon the

The immortal screed he held within his hand, For he was walking in an April land With Faust and Helen. Shadowy as a dream Was the prose-world, the river and the town, Wild joy possessed him; through enchant

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